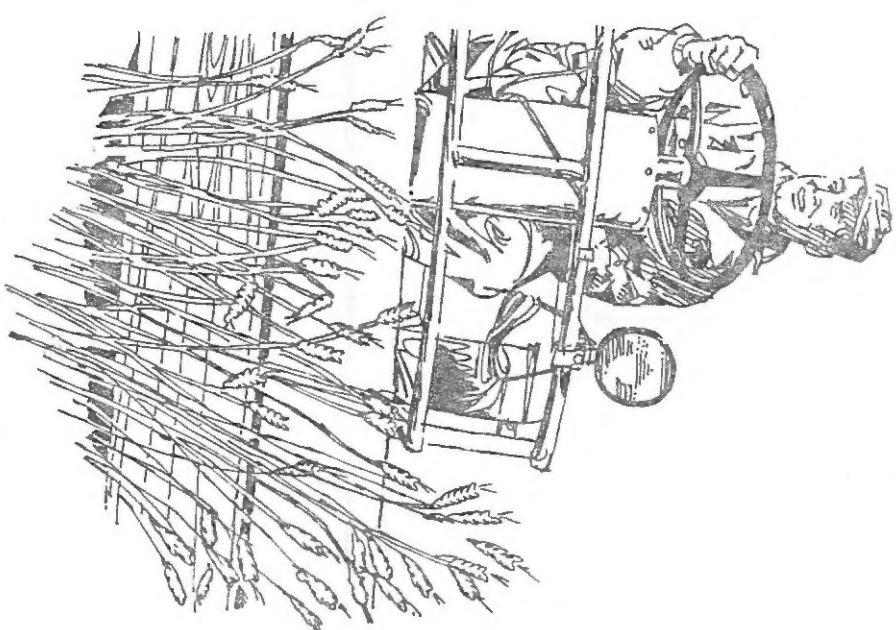
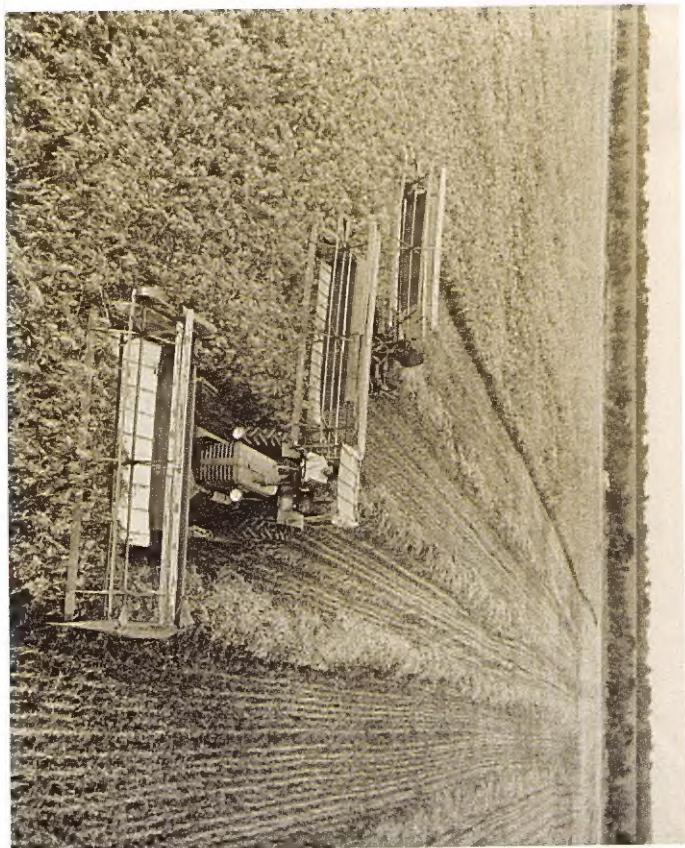
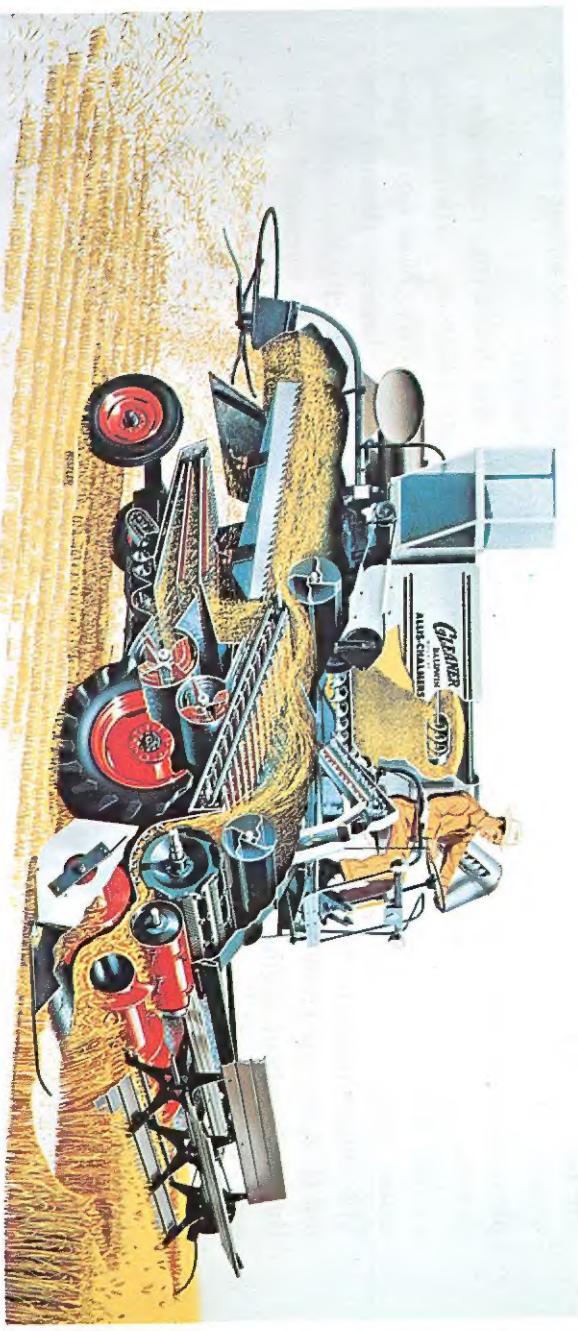


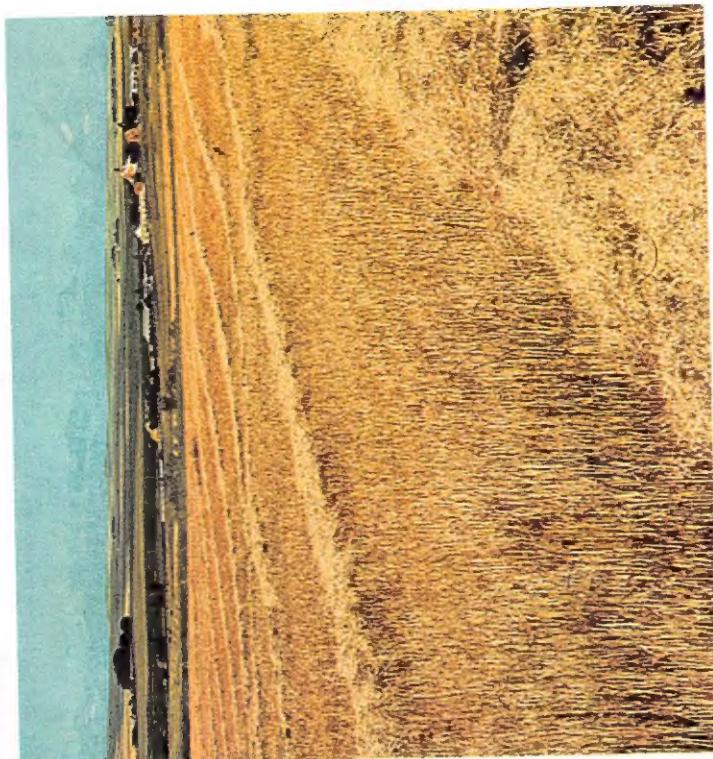
The wheat farms on the great plains of southern Saskatchewan are operated with modern, mechanical efficiency. At harvest time, lines of combine machines, used to cut, thresh, and clean the ripened wheat, are familiar sights in the fields.



This diagram of a wheat combine shows how the wheat is threshed as it goes through the machine. The stalks are thrown out behind and the grain comes out a pipe at the driver's side. The grain is then carried away to be stored.



Yellow wheat from the fertile soil of the North American plains. Why do so many of the world's people live in plains areas?

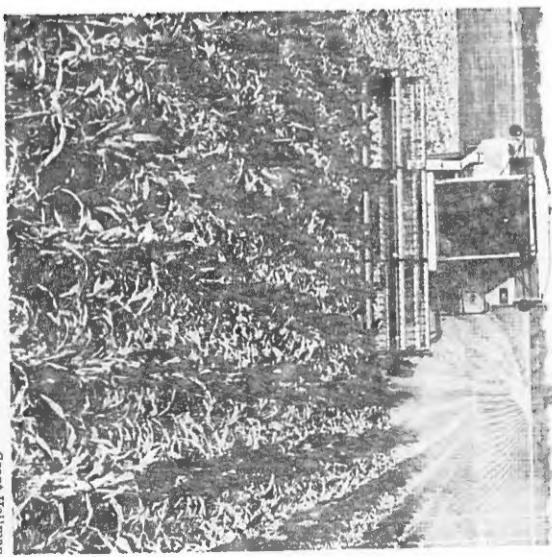


Harvesting, the old-fashioned way

AP photo

Under the big sky of Montana, a four-horse harvesting team driven by Bud Baum, left, Eddy Chevallier and Harold Adams binds oats on Kevin Irish's ranch in Helena Valley.

Combining Grain



A Combine cuts and threshes grain in one operation. Combines have replaced most of the machines that only cut or only thresh a grain crop. This combine is harvesting sorghum.

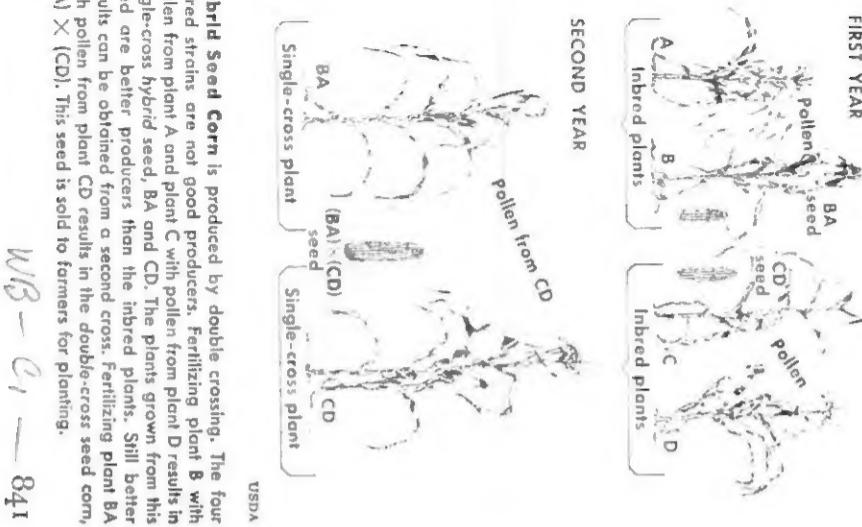
Grant Heilman

The combine shown in this photograph picks the corn and removes the kernels from the cob. In this way, more kernels can be stored for future use.



Harvesting Corn. Most farmers harvest their corn with machines. Mechanical *pickers* have almost replaced the older method of *husking* (removing the husks) by hand.

Some growers use machines called *picker shelters* that pick and shell the corn in one operation. Sometimes, farmers turn their livestock loose in the fields to eat the ripened corn and fatten for market. When hogs harvest corn in this way, the process is called *hogging off*. Unless the farmer limits the range of his animals, this method of harvesting can be wasteful. In some parts of the country, farmers cut and *stack* the corn plants. They feed the shocked corn to livestock during the winter. Farmers sometimes cut down the cornstalks when the stalks are green and the ears are bare. Then, they chop the material and place it in silos to produce silage. Ears of field corn are usually stored in ventilated bins.

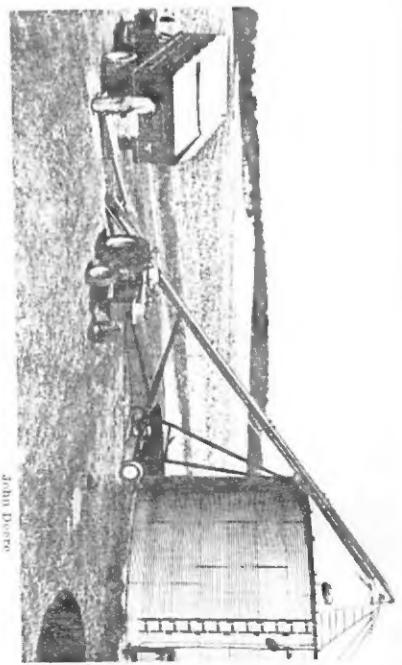


Hybrid Seed Corn is produced by double crossing. The four inbred strains are not good producers. Fertilizing plant B with pollen from plant A and plant C with pollen from plant D results in single-cross hybrid seed, BA and CD. The plants grown from this seed are better producers than the inbred plants. Still better results can be obtained from a second cross. Fertilizing plant BA with pollen from plant CD results in the double-cross seed corn, (BA) × (CD). This seed is sold to farmers for planting.

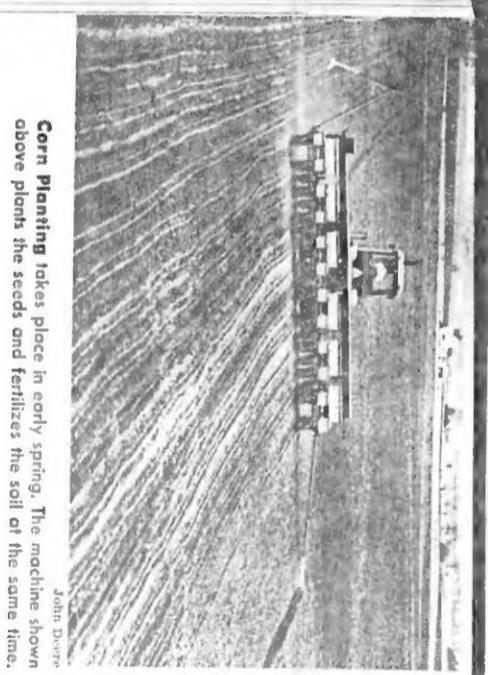
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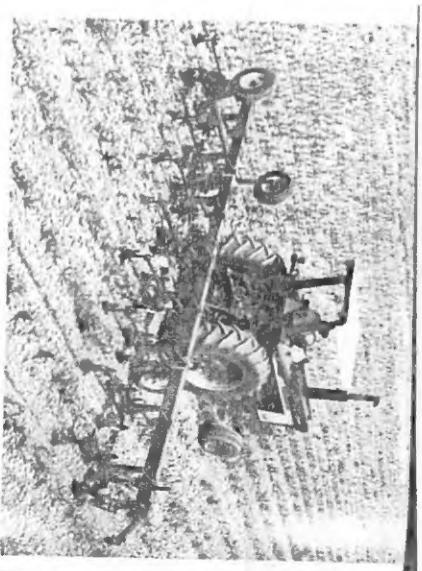
John Deere
Harvesting Corn with a combine, above, cuts the stalks and removes the kernels from the cobs in one operation.



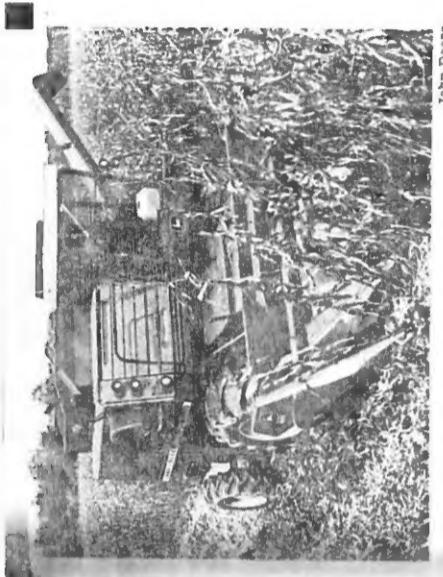
John Deere
Storing Corn in bins, such as the one shown above, helps protect it from moisture and insects until it is sold or used as feed.



John Deere
Corn Planting takes place in early spring. The machine shown above plants the seeds and fertilizes the soil at the same time.



International Harvester
Cultivating a Cornfield controls weeds and loosens the soil.



Harvesting Corn with a combine, above, cuts the stalks and removes the kernels from the cobs in one operation.

John Deere



Threshing time at Center Creek. Shown here are Albert Giles on the wheel of the old tractor, with Archie Briggs on the ground and James W. Lindsay on the thresher.

Threshing time in late summer or early fall also brought hard work and excitement to the farms. Most farmers would pool their efforts, and travel from farm to farm to complete the work. Threshing crews generally consisted of from 10 to 15 men.

For weeks in advance the women-folk would plan the food, and dishes would be borrowed and loaned all over the community. Pies, cakes and steamed puddings would be cooked for days before the men were scheduled to arrive. Then, when the threshing machines rolled into the fields, vegetables, meats, home made bread, pickles and jam were all added to the menu. The men who sat down to the tables put away the food almost as fast as the threshing machines ate up the bundles of wheat or oats in the fields. And, it seemed more than coincidence that the break-downs usually occurred at the places where the food was best.

However, life was more than just hard work for the farmers. In the evenings they enjoyed taking part in dramatics, in music and in sports. Center always boasted excellent ball teams, and some of the best players included the three Ryan brothers, Homer, Ern and Frank along with Jack and Alex Allison, Nels Miller, Virge Howe, Jim Lindsay Jr., and Orvis Call. Hugh W. Harvey was an excellent singer, and in company with Livingston Montgomery provided some of the musical highlights of the valley. He also took leading roles in dramatics along with the Cluff family. Dancing also occupied a large part of the social life, and people would travel from the community to community to enjoy dancing parties. Jim Wheeler, Henry Walker, William and Homer Ryan, Dick Duke, Ed

Murdock and Bob McKnight were main musicians with William Harvey and William Richardson calling the quadrills.

The Center Creek story would not be complete without mentioning "Pryde's Hall." For the time it was considered very good. (1891) It was built by one of the early settlers of Center. He was a Scotsman, Davie Pryde, and loved by one and all. The hall was used for dancing, theatres, weddings, school and church programs; in later years for basketball. There was a kitchen built along the east side and although it contained only an old kitchen stove, table and some shelves, very delicious dinners were prepared. Two of the main cooks were Mary Mair Lindsay, and Sarah Jane Thompson Lindsay. Many of the early couples were married or held their receptions in this hall. But the most important event was the 25th of January, when all the Scots from far and near gathered to celebrate the birth of their favorite poet, Bobby Burns. The Ritchie's from Charleston, O'Neils from Midway, the Lindsay's, Montgomery's, Fisher's, Turner's, Murdock's and many more gathered to sing and recite and dance. Barbara Dawson would dance the Highland Fling. Jim Lindsay, well versed in Burns, would recite. Andrew Lindsay would sing, "Annie My Scotch Blue Bell" and "Annie Laurie," with the group joining in the chorus. The evening would end with dinner and all singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Even with their busy farming schedules, and with dramatics, dancing, socials and sports events to fill their lives, the people in Center Creek have always found time to devote to their religious duties.

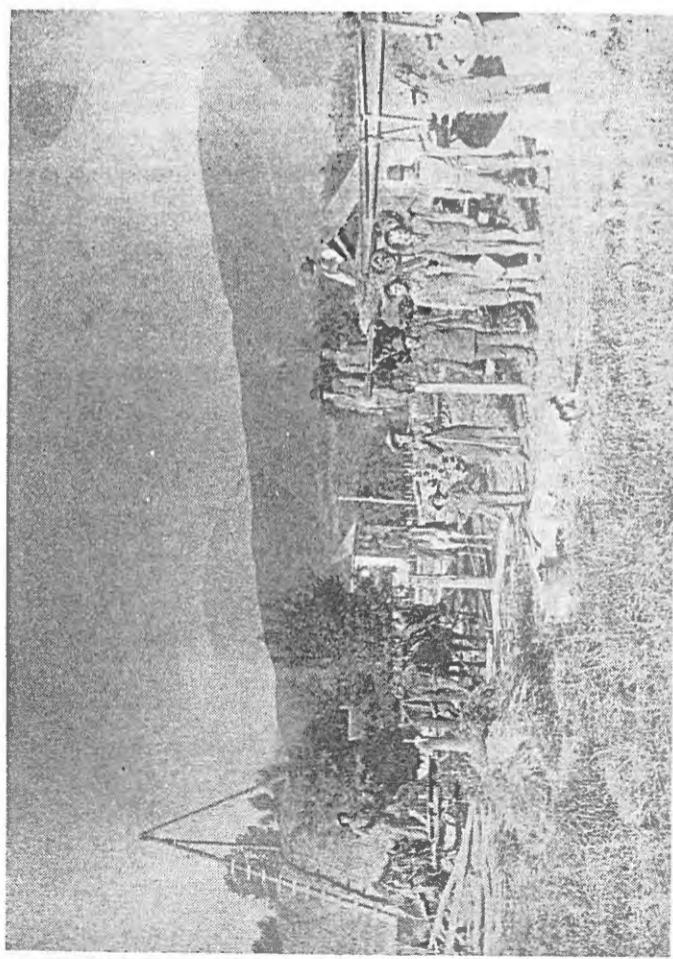
As they first settled the community, they built a chapel in which to worship. John Harvey came to the community to direct the activities of the ward in 1861. Then, in 1877 when the people moved back after the Indian wars, Benjamin Cluff was called to serve as Bishop of the ward. Serving as counselors to Bishop Cluff until his release in 1894 were Sidney Worsley, John Harvey, William Blake, John Baird and Archibald Richardson. Daniel K. Bunnell was clerk.

William Blake became bishop in 1894 and chose as his counselors Alonzo Brim and Richard Harvey. William Priestly was the clerk. They served together until 1898 when Alonzo Brim was called to be the new bishop. His counselors were David W. Smith and Thomas Clegg, with William Priestly continuing as clerk. Thomas Clegg was sustained as the fourth bishop in 1900, and chose as his counselors David W. Smith and William Ryan. Elder Ryan also acted as clerk.

In 1903 David W. Smith was called to be the ward's fifth bishop. His counselors were William Ryan and Hugh W. Harvey. Just one year later, in 1904, Elder Harvey was sustained as the ward's sixth bishop. His counselors at that time were Anton M. Hansen and Charles Jensen. Other counselors included D. Warren Smith, Elmer Mahoney and Bennett Lindsay. Soren C. Christensen served as ward clerk.

During Bishop Harvey's term, the need for a new meeting house was keenly felt. After considerable discussion, it was determined to pur-

Life was hard at the lumber camps both for owner and laborers. The mill owner's family usually lived right at the mill and his wife or older daughters did the cooking for the crews.



Threshing crew in Midway

Sawed lumber was used as building material in the valley or shipped to some of the central Utah settlements. When mining activity in the Park City region began much of the lumber was shipped there for use in the mines. William Gardner, the early Mormon explorer of the valley, thought that timbers could be floated down the Provo River to the market in Provo City, but this did not prove practical.

Two special lumbering activities in the county were the manufacture of shingles from Engelmann spruce and excelsior packing from quaking aspen.